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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 757 22 17 19
8 p.m. 757 22 17 19
6 p.m. 761

Special Telegrams.
(From our Special Envoy.)
Concepcion del Uruguay
Thursday night.
It is persistently rumored here
that the forces of General Arribo were
defeated yesterday, but I cannot get any
confirmation.
Friday
I am able to confirm the news referring
to Lamashaving joined Saravia's Division.
The combined armies captured the town
of Santa Rosa, and took away 1500 horses
left there by General Villar. Arribo's
whereabouts is not known. Will tele-
graph any further details as soon as
known.

(From Stand-by O'Gorman.)
TO
STANDARD.
Montevideo, 2nd.
The bad weather yesterday caused the
postponement of the ball on board the
U.S. ss. Lancaster, to the great regret
of a large number of people, particu-
larly of the fair sex. This contemplates
very often happens whenever the Lancas-
ter gives an entertainment, as she lies so
far out on account of her great draught,
that any rough weather renders it impos-
sible to go on board.

The Yantic arrived in port yesterday
at about three o'clock, having made the
last hundred miles of her run in nine
hours—a high rate of speed for the old
boat. Her officers made a bee line for
Charpentier's to indemnify themselves for
the bad feeding up the river. While
lying at anchor at Colonia they saw the
Santa Fé run on the rocks, and can give a
graphic account of the accident. When
the Yantic ran on the mud herself, who
did not hear the depth cried by the man who
threw the lead. She was not damaged in
the slightest degree, and when the water
rose got off easily. It is not true that Lus-
sich's tug pulled her off; she pulled herself
off and met the tug at Nueva Palmira. She
remained on the mud bank altogether
about a day. The accident took place off
Punta Agraciada, just opposite the obelisk
erected to commemorate the landing
of the Thirty-Three Orientals. The Yantic
wants to get rid of her yellow dog Sultan.
When taken out shooting up the river he
sought the shelter of a barn-yard. His
masters say that he must either fish out,
bait or go ashore.

H.M.S. Basilisk has also arrived from
the Falkland Islands, to the great delight
of her officers, who are not fond of that
station. They joined the officers of the
Yantic in a jovial banquet at Charpen-
tier's.

Yesterday at half-past three took place
the civil marriage of Miss Mary Queen
Hill, daughter of our old friend Don Lo-
renzo Hill, to Alfonso Rajneri, the re-
ligious ceremony following immediately.
Both ceremonies took place at the resi-
dence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr.
Benvenuto. No one but the immediate
relatives and friends assisted at the cere-
mony. The bride looked as charming
as usual in a magnificent white satin
wedding dress. After the ceremony her
genial father led the guests to an excel-
lent lunch and the consumption of many
glasses of dry champagne to the prospe-
rity of the newly wedded couple. They
took the steamer for your city the same
afternoon and will pass the honeymoon at
the Tigre.

Much emotion was caused in the British
community by the STANDARD's notice of
Mr. Hill having taken the Queen's life.
As he is an American he cannot be ac-
cused of lese Majesté.

Cards are out for the wedding of
Charles Cranwell and Miss Adelaide
Suarez. The ceremony will take place
on April 6th in the Church of Our Lady
of Lourdes.

Yesterday Admiral Mudd had an inter-
view with the Minister of War in regard
to his steamer the Enrique, which, as I
previously informed you, was taken by
the Oriental Government to its service
against the rebels up the river. The
Minister gave him a "conforme" ac-
knowledging having had the vessel in
active service for 28 days and further-
more agreed to pay for her at the rate
of 75 pounds sterling per diem. She is
now on the ships for repairs which will
be paid by the Government. The Enri-
queta has well earned the price paid for
her, as it was only owing to her superior
speed that the Government was enabled
to capture the filibuster steamer "Ernes-
tina R." which is worth at least 5000
pounds sterling.

I have to announce the death of Luis
Ribeiro, for many years Portuguese Con-
sul in this city.

A friend from your city informs me that
the number of Orientals engaged on the

rebel side in the battle of Tres Arboles is
rapidly increasing and will soon reach
40,000, all the Oriental "émigrés" who
parade the Calle Florida in B. Aires or
loaf about your city declaring that they
were there.

I have just heard of the sons of an old
English resident, who with 200 others set
out to join Saravia. They marched all
across the country having found Saravia.
They have concluded that they have had
enough of soldiering and are now picking
cherries in Brazil. There are rumors of
an engagement in Cerro Largo and some
other political rumors which are not
worth writing unless officially confirmed.
No official bulletins issued.

(Per Huvas Agency.)

The Cretan Difficulty.

The Kaiser's Visit to Vienna.

Fall of the Austrian Cabinet.

Turkey Continues Preparations for War.

Riots in Tripoli.

Spanish Victories in the Philippines.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

Six Men Killed.

Vienna, 2nd.—The Cabinet crisis is be-
lieved to be due to the Cretan question.
It is thought that the Emperor will try
to prevail on the dissenting Ministers to
withdraw their resignations.

Tripoli, 2nd.—There was serious rioting
here to-day between Greeks and natives,
and also amongst the Tanisians. The
Turkish troops restored order without
much difficulty.

Canea, 2nd.—The Bishop of this dioc-
ese has written to the Great Powers in
favour of the annexation of Crete to
Greece, hoping they will not be guilty of
the iniquity of stifling the noble aspira-
rations of the Cretan people.

London, 2nd.—In the Commons to-day,
the leader of the House, Mr. Arthur Bal-
four, in answer to a question, said that
Germany has sent no troops of the Line
to Crete, to help to pacify the island. The
German as well as the British Govern-
ment is opposed to sending troops there
without sufficient motive.

Athens, 2nd.—The Crown Princess So-
phia and Princess Mary Magdelene,
daughters of the Grand Duke George of
Russia, returned here to-day from Volo
whither they accompanied the Crown
Prince Constantine on his way to take
command of the army. There is a rumor
that the Princesses will shortly return to
join the Prince on the Turkish frontier.

Breslau, 2nd.—Telegrams from Hedwig
report that a fire damp explosion oc-
curred in one of the coal mines there.
Six miners were killed on the spot, whilst
eight others received severe injuries.

Vienna, 2nd.—Telegrams from Constau-
tinople announce that the Turkish Gov-
ernment is pushing ahead its preparations
for war with Greece. The Dardanelles
has been fortified at every important point
with heavy guns. Smyrna is also being
fortified.

Madrid, 2nd.—Telegrams from Manila
announce that General Lachambre this
morning unfurled the Spanish flag on the
walls of Cavite, after a hard fight with
the rebel forces.

Canea, 2nd.—The insurgents besieging
the fort of Izzegin have raised a wall all
round it. It is asserted in connection
with this, that the bombardment of their
encampment by European men-of-war
had very little effect, as it only killed one
rebel and wounded four.

London, 2nd.—Both Turkey and Greece
ask the Powers not to interfere in the
present question, as both countries are
eager for war.

Vienna, 2nd.—The Austrian Cabinet has
resigned "en masse."

New York, 2nd.—The Chamber of Com-
merce here has sent President McKinley
a report in which it shew H.E. the many
drawbacks which the application of the
new tariff will entail. The Chamber,
furthermore, asks that the tariff be re-
formed.

Mexico, 2nd.—The Mexican Congress
was opened yesterday afternoon. In his
Message President Porfirio Diaz declared
the Government's Diplomatic relations
with other Powers were on a friendly
footing. H. E. proposes to increase the
strength of the navy and reorganise the
army.

Colonia, 2nd.—The river is falling and
two barges are alongside the Destroyer
Santa Fé, ready to raise the vessel by
powerful cranes on board them, while tugs
will try and pull her.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.

(Received after Midnight.)

Berlin, 2nd.—The Emperor William will
start on the 21st inst. for Vienna to dis-
cuss the Eastern Question with the Em-
peror Francis Joseph, before the latter
leave for St. Petersburg.

Manilla, 2nd.—Bulacayan was carried
to-day by assault by the Royal troops.
Massana, 2nd.—1150 liberated soldiers
started for Italy to-day.

Madrid, 2nd.—The whole city was pro-
fusely illuminated on account of the re-
cent victories in the Philippines. The
insurrection is considered here as put
down.

New Orleans, 2nd.—The Mississippi has
caused great inundations leaving thou-
sands of families without shelter. Many
accidents are reported and help has been
sent from here.

London, 2nd.—Mr. Balfour in his speech
in the House of Commons justified the
present British policy for pacifying
Crete.

THE FALL IN GOLD.

A good many people threaten to go off
their heads in the sharp and sudden fall
in gold. Carried away by impulses of
the moment, they forget that the causes
of the rise in gold since last August have
not yet been removed, and that the vio-
lent ups and downs that we have wit-
nessed since then are merely speculative
effects that temporarily affect the mighty
current that has been steadily driving up
the premium. Speculation tries to force
the pace and often succeeds for a short
time, but in the long run the market al-
ways asserts itself. Last December we
saw a great pool formed to put down the
gold premium on the strength of the new
financial programme framed in Congress;
the market, meantime, was drifting into a
heavy rise owing to loss of crops by lo-
custs and bad weather. The pool man-
aged to keep gold down for a month, but
then came the rush, the rise, and in its
train the ruin of the clique. The very
efforts to force down the market acted on
gold like pent-up gas, and the reaction
drove the premium as high as 216 %. We
have seen the flow and now we are in the
ebb; it is simply absurd to think that
this ebb will continue, and the current of
the market completely change, whilst
we have still before us the dismal li-
quidation of last year's losses in wheat
and maize, the winding-up of all the ex-
traordinary expenditure incurred during
the war-scare, and the burden of an ex-
cessive national budget.

This year has a very heavy task still in
store, too heavy, in fact, to warrant the
explosion of optimism that has taken
place in the last twenty-four hours. We
do not undertake the great influence of
London on this market, and we are not
blind to the fact that the sudden rise in
stocks in Capel Court is the direct cause
of the sharp fall in gold in Calle Piedad—
such is the intimacy of interests be-
tween the two markets. But when we
consider that the Argentine Government
has confirmed the law of Congress where-
by full interest shall be paid on national
loans, we are not surprised that securities
in London should advance ten points;
what does surprise us is that the advance-
ment in Fundings has not been main-
tained, for yesterday's cables an-
nounce Fundings at 84. If gold has fallen
in the Buenos Ayres market on the
strength of the rise in stocks, we confess
that this is a very flimsy basis.

Let us take the facts of the case to
see how far Argentine credit has im-
proved by the sanction of full interest
payments. Under the Romero Settlement
Funding Bonds earned 5% interest per
annum and were quoted at 80%. From
July next these Funding Bonds will earn
6%, and in due course of the year should
be worth 96—yet to-day, after rushing
suddenly to 89 and 90, they stand only at
84. The improvement, therefore, so far as
our national credit is concerned, is of an
infinitesimal degree. This is no basis for
a fall in gold in our market. But
we shall waive this point.

Granting even the moral effect of an
advance in stocks in so far as it improves
the credit of the National Government and
enables it to pay its way under more fa-
vorable conditions; we shall go further—
granted that the National Treasury will
meet with every facility to close up the
deficits of previous years and cover all
the expenditure of this year—all this
would only go to prove what we have
said for the last two months, but there
still remains the melancholy fact that,
whilst the Government may be in com-
paratively easy circumstances, the market
will be in the throes of crisis. The term
crisis may be deemed too strong, but it
would be idle to conceal the fact that the
whole business of the country has
been shaken by the heavy losses
of the farmers, and the effects we see in
the long list of embarrassments daily
chronicled. We believe that for the next
five or six months distrust will be ran-
pant, and that this state of affairs pre-
cludes any falling tendency in the gold
market. Add to this the uncertainty of
next season; should the locusts return or
unfavorable weather spoil the crops, the
ruin in agricultural circles would be com-
plete.

Much as we would hail a fall in gold,
we fail to see on what grounds, such ex-
pectations could be based; the situation is
unfavorable, and the future is uncertain.
It is decidedly premature to talk of the
change in the market, and of a further
'degringolade' in gold.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Dear Sir,

Since the conversation we lately had
upon the polemics aroused in the Press
about the new tariff in the U. States,
especially in what pertains to the duties
on wool, several conversations I had
with prominent importers and manufac-
turers in North America came back to
my mind. Besides that, being interested
myself in the promotion of North Ame-
rican trade with Argentina, while in
America lately, I had my attention natu-
rally attracted to the various gossip
concerning the new tariff which, as
every one, approvingly or disapprovingly,
expected, was to be strongly flavored
with protectionism.

From the above-mentioned conversa-
tions I distinctly deducted two things;
viz., first of all, there are only a few
classes of Argentine wool which are
bought in the States, the most impor-
tant of which is the one for the manu-
facture of carpets. Second—and this
every man interested in this matter in
New York knows—no matter how heavy
the duties of wool may be, said classes
of wool will always be bought in Ar-
gentina with the best chances of in-
creasing as the carpet trade increases in
America.

We can then deduct from this that there
is no reason whatever for the producers
of wool in this country to feel damaged
by the new Tariff.

Yet this new Tariff, "unsolicited," but
"accepted" by the North American people,
unhappily seems to irritate and arouse a
certain feeling of retaliation in this Re-
public. At first sight, one might think it
ought to be the right thing for the people
here to get even with the States by re-
taliating with another unwise Tariff, but,
on second thoughts, and second thoughts
are always best, it is impossible not to
see things in another light.

The general feelings of North Ame-
ricans are not for an unwise Tariff of so-
called protection... and to prove it I can
put forward the defeat of the Republican
Party in 1892; it is that very adverse feel-
ing of the majority of Americans that
elected Cleveland then, and that was in-
deed a solemn verdict given by the Nation
against the unwise ideas of a protectionist
platform.

Cablegrams and mails brought to this
Republic the outlines of the tremendous
struggle of the last election in the States,
and every wise man in the Argentine
knows that between the two evils, viz.:
the Silver platform of Bryan and the pro-
tectionist proclivities of McKinley, there
was only one choice, and that was for the
man whose platform was to keep intact
the honor of the Nation by standing firmly
for the Standard of the World: Gold!
There was not a single intelligent elector
casting his vote at the polls who did not
think of the cloud of Protection, but the
honor of the Nation was at stake, and the
vote had to be cast for the champion of
that honor, no matter what the defect of
his platform might be. This I merely say
in order to prove to our Argentine
Brothers, that it was not an inclination
for an unwise Tariff that made the Ame-
ricans vote for McKinley..... it was
simply to avoid the good deal worse evils
and calamities that would have come from
the triumph of the silver candidate.

It would be foolish to think that an un-
wise Tariff might be the popular ideal or
even the thought of the American people;
no one had a better chance of judging in
the past few years than myself of the ab-
surdity of such an idea. If there is a
Foreign Country which the United States
is anxious to please and get into closer
relations with, that country is this pro-
gressive land, with which they recognize
a great affinity of ideas and destiny.

Cultivated Americans, although thou-
sands of miles away and hustling as they
always are, follow with the greatest in-
terest the rapid progress of this Republic,
and very few ignore the fact that Argen-
tina is and will be to this South Ame-
rican Continent what the U.S. is to the
Northern one.

Had the great Statesman J. G. Blaine
lived, treaties of reciprocity and very close
relations would be now existing between
the sister Republics. His feelings and
ideals, were the feelings and ideals, of
the American people at large..... but
all that death did not allow the great
Statesman to accomplish will become a
reality in the near future, because there is
no barrier to stop the will of Nations.

For each one of us North American, or
Argentine, there is a duty, and that duty
is to do our very best in our small radius
for the noble promotion of good and friend-
ly feelings between the two countries, and
this is why I took the liberty of calling
your attention to the fact that the U.S.
people are not for an Unwise Tariff,
but that unwise as the one in ques-
tion may be, it will not hurt in the least
this Country..... there is not a single
American who would be willing to ad-
vocate a tariff liable to spoil the hard
work that they are constantly doing to-
wards closer relations with Argentina.

E. de Gris.

THE URUGUAYAN REVOLUTION

Although our own correspondent sends
us news which will be found in our tele-
gram columns, we think the following
will be of interest to our readers. Tele-
grams from the very centre of operations
report that Colonel Beltran, Commander
of General Arribo's vanguard, was de-
feated on Thursday by Lamas's rear-guard.
It appears that Beltran engaged the rebels
misjudging their number, strength, with
the result that he had to fall back, losing
several soldiers killed and wounded, and
a number of field pieces into the bargain.
General Arribo has ordered a general at-
tack, as the roads are one mass of slush and
mud.

Meanwhile Government has received
ammunition for the Bango and Canet-
guns, which were useless up to the pre-
sent. As they were sent out here without
the principal thing, ammunition,

All the officers who took part in the battle of Tres Arboles are to be promoted.

Colonel Flores yesterday visited the soldiers of his battalion who were wounded in the fight of Tres Arboles. The gallant officer distributed money and clothing.

The cadets of the Military School have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenants and will get their commissions in the different regiments recently created.

THE LOCUST.

March, 30th 1897

To the Editor of the STANDARD,
Sir,

Many letters have appeared lately in your columns advocating Government interference for the suppression of the locust plague. A Commission of gentlemen is now engaged in obtaining data as to the movements of these insects, and it is to be presumed they will recommend the government to take some action in conformity with their conclusions.

To many men, and most of all those in the locust-stricken districts, there is a strong feeling of opposition to any Government interference.

Let me put a parallel case. When I first came to this country, the amount of scab in the flocks astonished me. Redolent of Australian ideas, where I had witnessed the successful combat of the colonists against scab, I asked a well known estanciero in the South why some form of scab act was not enacted here. The reply I received was "A scab act would be infinitely worse than the scab!" Some years of sheep work in this country have convinced me of the truth of this.

All good estancieros do their best to check scab. They don't ask for Government help. The result of their labours is that when their own flocks are clean they are infected either by the flocks of their neighbours or by travelling mobs of sheep. Yet these very men are the last who wish for a scab act.

How many competent men, excepting the estancieros themselves, can you find in an ordinary Municipal district to give effect to a scab act on Australian lines? Worse still, and alas that we should have to confess it, how many Inspectors would be averse to receiving a "present" when certifying to a "clean run"?

So with the locusts. The Estanciero will do all in his power to check locusts, destroying their eggs, burning or otherwise destroying the hoppers. Possibly also the chacarero may do so.

But the voter, the "caudillo," the petty political chiefs who go to the making of a political party; who will force these men to clean their lands of locusts? These are the very men who will be named as a commission!

Yet if one of these men own only one "enadra" of land, sufficient locusts may lay there to stock fifty leagues of camp.

In the town of Buenos Aires, and even in some parts of the Province, there is a fairly strong public opinion which may prevent such men from enjoying an immunity from the effect of a locust extermination act.

But in the West of the Province of Buenos Aires, and probably throughout the provinces of Santa Fé and Córdoba, politics and not locusts would be the end and object of a locally appointed commission.

We who live far from the town of B. Aires are familiar with the cases of men brought before the authorities for assault; stealing, travelling stock without "guías," etc., and if only they belong to the same political party as the authorities—let off scot free.

Now in a country like this what is the good of asking the Government to do anything for us? We only want to be allowed to work for ourselves without interference. To me it is incomprehensible that Englishmen should deliberately court Government action.

Even if the most perfect locusts destruction act were passed, and given effect to, fifty leagues of government land, uncultivated land, or "campo pleiteado," would breed sufficient locusts in one year to stock a province.

One single "manga" of the thousands which passed over the Province of Buenos Aires this year would breed sufficient locusts to stock it next year.

The locusts will increase under the well defined limits of Malthusian law.

Every hectare of land we plough out here in the West is so much extra subsistence for the locusts; they will increase until by their increase they become so thick that disease, the inevitable result of overcrowding, decimates them.

These conclusions may appear negative as to results, but better a negative conclusion than such a positive evil as would be Government interference.

We will continue to fight the locusts as we fight the scab—but don't let officialism interfere with our work.

Good men in Buenos Aires may frame the laws. When we have competent men in rural districts to see these laws carried out, it is time enough to ask for a "special locust tax."

Those familiar with the carrying out of the law in this country know well that a locust extermination act would be as much of a dead letter as is the Sixth Commandment—or the whole Decalogue for the matter of that.

Yours, etc.,
W. Livingstone Learmonth.

WESTWARD HO!

I.

Few railways in this country have made more solid progress than the so-called "Al Pacifico," vulgarly known as "Bap." Its history somewhat resembles the Old Eastern Counties Railway (now Great Eastern) or the unfortunate London, Chatham and Dover. Its earliest steps were cradled in discredit and poverty; but the promoters of the scheme never wavered for one moment in their belief of ultimate prosperity, and even the heavy losses caused by the floods of 1888 and 1889, with the consequent suspension for many months of all through traffic, only excited them to greater efforts in relaying and generally improving the permanent way. When first opened from Mercedes (Province of B. Aires) to Villa Mercedes (Prov. of San Luis), it ran through an uninhabited district. To-day large towns, prosperous villages and healthy colonies have sprung up on all sides along its track, and the local traffic speaks eloquently of gigantic steps made by emigration and agriculture. The last report presented by Mr. Huxtable, the General Manager, is eloquent in its figures which promise still further prosperity.

The terminal station, built at Palermo, is a busy sight on the departure of the combination night train, three evenings a week. The dormitories are comfortable and spacious; and the new ones about to be put in use are fitted up with the new patent for electric lights, by means of which each carriage has its own separate dynamo and accumulators, and the motion of the wheels supplies the motive power for the generation of the electricity.

To appreciate the progress of the suburban districts, the traveller should take the day train which reaches as far as Vedia. As far as Mercedes the line runs nearly parallel to the Western of Buenos Aires and to the Rural Tramway of La Ceroza. But after leaving the prosperous town of Mercedes, which certainly owes a debt of gratitude to its constant benefactor Nicolas Lowe, the line travels out due west through large estancia lands, associated with household names, such as Euggan, Murphy, Lett, Rivas, etc.

The most important town on this section of the railway is Junin, where are situated the large workshops of the company, under the able charge of Mr. Colin York, who has held the post since the construction of the line. Some twenty years ago Junin was a small town, built against the depredations of the Indians, who had a favourite camping spot on the banks of Lake Gomez to the South of the actual town. The only building near was an old wind-mill, built by an enterprising Italian who lost his life in one of the incursions of the Indians, and which afterwards served, in time of trouble, as a watch-tower.

The workshops were in full swing, and showed no evidence of the strike which had paralysed its labours a few months before. As a proof of the activity of the workmen, we may state that a locomotive was put together, had its official trial, and was sent out on active service within forty-eight hours of opening the cases of the different pieces.

From Junin up to Villa Mercedes there were evident signs of the progress of agriculture; and although the ravages of the hideous locusts were visible all around, yet sufficient evidences remained of the immense increase in the area of land dedicated to the plough. Vedia, Rufino, and Laboulaye are fine, flourishing towns, the second one being at the junction of the Villa Maria and Rufino Railway, which joins the Pacific with the system of the Central Argentine.

At Villa Mercedes the Pacific Company have a small station of their own, but all this runs up to the station of the Andino Railway, and there join with the Great Western, which runs from Villa Mercedes to Mendoza and San Juan.

The sleeping coaches alone run through, and we missed very much the comfortable dining saloon, which had been unhitched at Mackenna; for the restaurants at Villa Mercedes and San Luis are miserably supplied with refreshments.

The Great Oeste and the Pacific ought to be under one management, at least this would redound to the benefit of the shareholders, who would not thus have to pay a double directorate and a double administration. But for the moment, individual interests clash with the general good.

The town of Villa Mercedes is situated a league away from the station, on the banks of Rio Cuarto, a river which drains the Southern watershed of the San Luis hills.

Twenty years ago it was a small hamlet of mud "ranchos," with a fortin. Here the followers of Epumner and Mariano Rosas used to come in to receive their quarterly allowance of mares and aguardiente given them by the Argentine Government; and could the mud walls speak, or the sandy roads confess, many a treacherous tale would they reveal of cruelty on either side. Now, it is a pleasant, fairly built town, with but few vestiges of the old adobes. At a league and a half to the east, on a rolling Pampa ground has been constructed the military camp for Artillery Corps, under the able and energetic management of General Reynolds, one of the glories of the Argentine army.

Two personal reminiscences of this town may not be altogether amiss.

In the early part of 1876, a small party of us set out from Frayle Muerto on a trip to Mendoza. We travelled on mule back, accompanied by our peon or arriero. Starting from Rio Cuarto, the then terminus of the Andino railway, we arrived towards evening at the mud ranchos of Villa Mercedes. One of our party was travelling for a North American firm of "Agua Florida" celebrity; and when once we had corralled our mules, he begged the use of the peon to stencil-plate some advertisements on the many blank walls of the village. Nicasio, the peon, was delighted with the commission, and walked in high glee with the stencil-plate, the pencil and the brush. Night came on, and our man had not returned; but as we had to start at day-light, we turned in and left him to his own devices. Awakening before dawn, we found Nicasio snoring away near the corral. We quickly aroused him from his dreams, and demanded an account of his doings, the more so as we found the paint nearly exhausted. He said he had obeyed the instructions given, and had put so many "avisos" that it was late before he could finish. While he was saying up the mules, we started off on foot to see, in the dim light of the early dawn, the effect of these new advertisements. At the first corner, it was there, as large

as life, but upside down! The next was squeezed side ways on a door post, the third was across the name of a small "fonda"; the fourth reversed, and so with the rest, but in our hurried examination we could not find enough to justify the great expenditure of paint. So on returning to the "corral," we asked Nicasio, and he said that several "paisanos" who admired his work, had begged him to come in and adorn the white walls of their "ranchos." So that for many months, "Agua Florida" in all shapes and contrivances was the principal inner adorning of many of the Villa Mercedes round huts.

The second reminiscence is a sad one. Towards the end of August, 1879, the train had landed us once more at the new station of Villa Mercedes. Crossing rapidly the sandy, almost deserted land which separated us from the town, we found it in a strange condition of feverish activity and movement. That day, the first regiments of the Roca expedition to the South had returned, bringing with them several hundred dusky heroes of the plain, with all their "chusma". Dirty, unkempt, clad in a few rags or vile skins, their outward garb in all its misery, was nothing even to the sad, pitiful, forlorn aspect of their faces, which bore the stamp of abject despair. It was their last night on the pampas, which had been the home of their fore-fathers for so many centuries; they had seen the last of the horses they loved, and the rolling plains they cherished. The next day, huddled like beasts into wagons of the railway, they were carried off to work in the sugar factories of Tucuman, where but few arrived, having perished of misery on the way; and the few shortly succumbed to the deadliness of the climate.

J. H. G. S.

(To be continued.)

THE CABINET OF MILLIONAIRES.

The article "A Cabinet of Millionaires" from the *Daily Mail* published in the STANDARD of Thursday last is full of glaring errors and omissions; so full in fact, that it would take columns of your paper to correct them. To illustrate: Mr. Sherman has never run for the Presidency as the candidate of the Republican or any other party. The so-called Sherman act was nothing but a compromise measure that Mr. Sherman secured the consent of contending factions to, at a critical moment, to prevent the passage of a free silver bill. Mr. Sherman's great services to the country during the Civil war—when he played almost as important a part in Congress as his brother General W. T. Sherman did in the field—and since then, makes the statement that, "he will probably be best remembered in connection with the Sherman act" supremely ridiculous.

The fact that Mr. John D. Long of Hingham, Mass., was once speaker of the State House of Representatives, is of no consequence beside the omitted facts that he was twice Governor of the State and represented his district in Congress at Washington till he refused re-election. He is not known as a millionaire, although very well to do.

I might go through the whole list of names in this way, but will close with this statement: The whole cabinet is made up of successful men. To be sure, many of them are millionaires. Successful men now-a-days are apt to be. There is this to be said in their favor too, they made their millions by the intelligent use of the faculties with which God endowed them. The man that makes politics his sole occupation, in the States, rarely stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Therefore, a successful business man who is also in politics goes to the front, and such names as Bliss, Gage, Gary, Alger, Long, etc., inspire confidence in the people.

W. V. B.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL—FLORES CLUB.

There will be a Practice Game at the Flores Ground on Sunday, 4th inst.

BANFIELD A.C.

A practice game of Football will be played at Banfield to-morrow, the 4th inst. All members or intending members are earnestly requested to attend, as the team to be entered for the League will probably be chosen from those playing.

CRICKET.

FLORES ATHLETIC CLUB.

MARRIED VERSUS SINGLE.

This match will be played to-morrow, the 4th inst., on arrival of the 10.30 a.m. train from the Once Station.

The following are the teams—

Married.—B. W. Gardom, A. Boyd, B. J. Dillon, R. W. Radd, A. Palmer, S. Christie, F. Foster, J. T. Huxtable, H. B. Elliot, L. Burch and R. O. Watson.

Single.—W. Brown, G. F. Elliot, W. D. Gardom, A. S. Willis, H. B. Elliot, (Juni), A. H. Forde, T. Palmer, S. Francis, D. King, J. H. Elliot and J. Holtm.

Lunch and tea will be provided on the ground as usual.

LANUS A.C.

Team v. Hurlingham on Sunday at Lanus. Train leaves Plaza at 10.35 a.m., and Brunswick will supply lunch. The following will represent Lanus: W. Elliot, S. Tait, C. Tabor, Tophome, Moss, Hartley, Duncan, Draper, A. Martin, and E. Lock.

"It must be a good deal of a strain to run a trolley electric car," said the talkative man on the platform.

"You bet it is," said the motorman. "Why, when I go along for two or three weeks without running over anybody I get so nervous I can't eat nor sleep."

RAILWAY AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Minister of the Interior has quashed the second call for tenders for supplies for the Andino Railway this year, and has authorised the Railway Board to purchase them.

Government has accepted the tender of Mr. Caforio to supply 5000 tons of coal to the Andino Railway at \$7.90 per ton, put in Rosario.

The Chief of the Engineers' Department has telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior from Mendoza that he has inspected the flooded districts, and the problem of dealing with future inundations will be difficult to solve. All the bridges that are being built on the San Rafael Road have withstood the flood.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The management of the Victoria Theatre have made engagements with the well known tenor José Maristiani, and the equally noted bass singer Constantino Flores, who will both appear to-night in Breton's master piece "La Dolores".

At Politeama to-night, Novelli will appear in Sutermeister's "Casa Paterna" a very powerful drama, in which the notable actor has every opportunity of displaying his wonderful talents.

The San Martin presented a perfectly wonderful sight last night. Not a seat vacant and many of the boxes with six and seven occupants. The programme was excellent as ever and the applause was, in some cases, nearly frantic. Miss Adela and Lucia, the Nagel family, the clowns, the children Vargas and Bisaccia, were all good, and Frank Brown himself was extra funny, if that is possible.

To-morrow, two performances as usual, and the children will be sure to crowd the theatre, as there is a rare treat in store for them.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 2nd.

The Senate has been summoned to meet next Tuesday, and a special request will also be sent to them to come to some decision on the estimates for the Legislature, the employees of which department have not been paid for three months, and it is really a question of humanity.

The Public Works Minister issued a decree to-day, ordering distribution of the \$100,000 voted in the Budget for public works in this city: \$66,000 for Government House; \$15,000 School of Arts; \$10,000 Observatory; Agronomic Faculty \$6,000—all to be paid in monthly instalments.

The Minister of Public Works has approved the deviation of the high road from South Barracas to San Vicente made by Mr. Peter Berho, and waived the fine imposed on him, as he has virtually improved the road and shortened the distance.

The matricula for the agronomic and veterinary Faculty is now open.

The Professors of Law in the new University have all been appointed. Ex-Governor Dr. Dardo Rocha is amongst them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news from Europe yesterday was more alarming than ever. Turkey has now declared that as Greece wants war, she shall have it. Moreover, the Greek Government has ordered Colonel Vassos to fire on the European troops in Canea if they attempt to rally out to attack the insurgents!!! This brings matters to a head. What Power is backing Greece? That is the question. The fact that Lord Salisbury is at Nice instead of in London at the critical juncture looks as if the European middle were shaping itself to his satisfaction. Meanwhile the pattering Admirals are crying out for more troops to land in Crete, and they are not sent. The steadiness of the Stock Exchanges argues that the Rothschilds and their kin do not yet believe in war, or think as "Our Own" in London said the other day, that they have the power to avert it. They haven't. Our London "to-day" says that in the bombardment of the patriots' camp the other day by the French and Austrian ships, most of the shells fell in the sea! The Russian ships also fired. None of them did anything until the British battleship Camperdown, let fly with her big guns. So splendid was the aiming of the British ship that three out of four big shells she fired burst right in the centre of the patriots' encampment, and the effects were so terrible that they fled. This difference between the training of British and Russian and French crews is a nice little object lesson for the two latter.

Hurray! The Santa Fé was pulled off the rocks at sundown yesterday thanks to Mr. Mihanovich who repaired the Gemma and got the ill-starred boat off. The poor Santa Fé is not a shadow of its former self. Broken in two, ripped and gored, and filled with empty barrels she was towed in last night between the barge Artemisa and the floating-crane Gemma, and surrounded by a noisy pack of tags. She arrived in the Roads at mid-night.

We are asked to correct an error in the "Special Notices" in yesterday's edition, stating, that owing to quarterly Communion in S. Andrews Scotch Church, there would be no Sunday School. The Sunday School will assemble, as usual, at 9.45 a.m.

The Annual General Meeting of the St. Andrews Debating Society, was held last night, when after the usual formal business was concluded, the following were elected as the office bearers for the ensuing session: Hon. President, Rev. J. W. Fleming; President, Mr. J. M. Drysdale; Vice-President, Mr. L. Christie; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Roberts; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Hodge and Committee Rev. A. R. Howell and Messrs. A. Drysdale, J. F. Smith, F. B. Percy and S. Moody.

The first social meeting will be held in the hall of the Scotch Church on Friday next the 9th inst.

We feel much pleasure in welcoming, after his prolonged absence on the West coast and in the far South, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Stirling, Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and are delighted to see him in the best of health and spirits. He came up from the South in the National transport Azopardo, and says that nothing could equal the great courtesy and attention he received from her gallant commander and officers, and he wishes to thank them most sincerely through our columns for their kindness. Dr. Stirling is staying at the Province Hotel.

The lens for the great telescope of the observatory of the University of Chicago, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, has been completed, after two and a half years' labour, by Professor Alvin Clerk, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its focal distance is six feet, the extreme diameter of the clear aperture is 4 3/8 inches. The crown is about 3in thick at the middle and 1 1/4 in. at the outer edges, and weighs 205lb. The flint weighs 310lb. The lens and its iron ring and cell weigh about 1000lb. The entire cost of the lens is estimated at 100,000dol.

With feelings too deep perhaps for expression we thank our colleague *Southern Cross* for a very friendly salute to our Senior Editor, on the occasion of the latter's approaching departure for Europe. We are always ready to welcome a feeling of good fellowship, and we like to be on friendly terms with all the passengers in the Bus. We therefore grip our colleague's outstretched hand and wish him luck and that good feeling and humour which are the faithful and inseparable companions of prosperity. Our Senior Editor instructs us to tell you, colleague, that from the tip-top of the far famed Magillcuddy Reeks, he will drink to the S. C. and its subscribers.

Our Chilean friends are still preparing for peace, as can be seen by the following news in a late exchange from London:—

"The Chilean transport Angamos will visit Sheerness, where the Chilean cruiser Esmeralda, flagship of Rear-Admiral Goni, is at present anchored. In addition to the Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno, Captain Gonzales, which has been at Plymouth for some weeks past, there have now arrived at that port the torpedo-boat destroyers Mo Noz Gamera, Captain Luis N. Lopez, and Orella, Captain Felipe. Two more new destroyers are expected in a few days."

Some people deserve to be lucky, others don't. Mr. W. G. Imperiali, of 532 Calle Esmeralda, won \$20,000 in the Lottery on Thursday—two fifths of the "grande"—and kindly handed us yesterday \$100, to be divided equally between the British Hospital and the Irish (Girls) Orphanage. We return Mr. Imperiali our best thanks, and hope he may win the whole of the big prize next time.

Now that the Panama scandal has risen from its grave and has got another batch of honourable law-givers into scalding hot water, news (when there is any, which is not often) from the place that causes the trouble is supposed to be interesting. We have dates from Panamá to March 4th. Work on the Canal is at last being pushed forward, and large gangs of darky navies have been hired in Jamaica. Wonderful results are expected from the extension of the Colombian Railway that has been decided on. The Central American Exposition will shortly be opened in Guatemala.

The affecting scene of newly married soldiers separating from their brides (so common in the United Kingdom) on the recent departure of the Britannia from the Empress Dock, Liverpool, had, in one case, a romantic sequel. When the Britannia had been at sea two or three days one of the brides was discovered. She had concealed herself on board the troop ship in defiance of military regulations, as she was not married "on the strength of the regiment." Such devotion, of course, excited sympathy, but military law is inexorable, and the bride was only taken to India with the distinct understanding that directly the voyage was completed, she would be transhipped back to England without delay.

The thunder here on Wednesday was merely of the stage order compared with what they had in Montevideo. For two hours it was so loud and continuous that people got frightened, and the women, high and low, began to pray. While they were on their knees, the whole city was suddenly lighted up with a blood red flash of lightning, followed instantly by such a fearful peal of thunder as the oldest inhabitant had never heard before. The whole city was shaken, and every soul in it thought the Last Day had come. After this supreme effort, Jupiter Tonans moved off growling to pastures new. The Cordon was where the celestial artillery caused the most fright.

A romantic story which is not altogether new is now going the rounds in the European papers. It is to the effect that the Sultana Valide, the ancestress of Abdul

Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, was of French descent and a native of Martinique. The Sultana, it was said, when fourteen years of age, was sent to Europe by her parents. The ship in which she travelled was captured near Gibraltar by an Algerian corsair, and she became the property of a Smyrna merchant. Soon afterwards the Corsair's grace and beauty attracted the attention of a rich and ambitious Turk, by whom she was purchased and presented to the Sultan. The young odalisque soon found favour in her master's eyes, and when, in 1784 she gave birth to a prince, her position as Sultana was assured.

The Locusts are still with us, and if the coming winter be as mild as the last, they will certainly stay in the Republic till next Spring. In the North of Santa Fé province there is a solid 8-square leagues block of them hovering about, and the farmers are shaking in their boots.

In Paris lately Sebastian Faure, the admitted leader of the literary and oratorical anarchists, delivered a lecture on Atheism, which made the hair stand on end of a poor countryman, who strayed into the meeting to escape the rain. He protested against some abominable assertion of the lecturer: the latter jumped down from the platform, seized the countryman and attempted to throttle him.

A great fight ensued; tables, chairs, etc. were smashed; the proprietor turned off the gas, and locked the combatants prisoners till the police came. It was almost a Kilkenney cat ending.

The Czar and Czarina have decided to pay another visit to Paris in the summer. They can scarcely go there without crossing the Channel to see the Czarina's Royal grandmother. The question is will they beat the Diamond Jubilee with William, Francis Joseph, Humbert, Leopold, etc. How the Lord Chamberlain can escape madness with so many crowned heads to tail off in proper order is the question.

The Kermesse for the Asilo Naval will be opened to-night in the Village of the Plain—wives and weather permitting. The saloons of the Club Social are the "focus in quo," and they are most tastefully adorned for the occasion. The Flower Pavilion and the Chinese Pagoda into which the Club dining-room has been transformed are really gems of good taste and ingenuity.

The title deeds of the site in Calle Mexico bought by the Lottery Commission were signed yesterday. On it will be erected a gorgeous Temple of Chance that will be the envy of all America, North, South and Central. As the site alone has cost \$137,000, what will the Temple cost? And will not the hospitals suffer from this useless and costly "capricho"?

The marriage of Mr. Alberto Muñoz to Miss Maria Elena Castro which took place in the Merced Church on Thursday evening was a most brilliant ceremony, and one of the social events of the season. The interior of the temple was magnificently decorated with flowers, whilst the Altars were one mass of jasmines, ferns, etc. The bride was dressed in a handsome-fitting white satin costume which set off her natural grace and distinguished bearing to perfection. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Rassore, while Mrs. Margarita B. de Norton and Mr. Carlos L. Castro acted as sponsors. A grand reception was afterwards held at the bride's house. Amongst those present we remember the following families: Castro, Muñoz, Miguens, Torres, Lezica, Varela, Becar, Norton, Bracht, White, Fox, Gutierrez, Ocampo, Martinez, Jimenez, Frias, Livingston, Lavalle, Christopherson, Nazari, Dominguez, Gonzalez, Ortiz, and Triguero.

The last number of the *Ilustracion Sud Americana* is specially good. It contains a copy of Serra's famous picture "Suffer little children to come unto me," and another of Stachewitz's "The Novice in the Choir". There are also fine portraits of our lamented friend Eduardo Madero and his two sons; of Mr. Charles Walker and Mr. James Dobson, the five men to whose energy and brains this city owes its magnificent Port Works.

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President Uriburu and the Minister of War leave to-night for Denney's encampment to hold a grand review of the National Guards there to-morrow. Great preparations have been made in the encampment to give the Chief Magistrate a fitting reception.

We beg to call the attention of the fair members of the Ladies' Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Society to the meeting called by the President, Mrs. Norton, for to-day at 3 o'clock, at George Mercer's in Calle Florida. Matters of great importance will be discussed, and all members are earnestly requested to attend.

Viva! Most "opiparo" news! The Lord Mayor has decided to pave fashion, the Calle Florida with Trinidad asphalt. The fact that this wooden pavement in Florida has gone to the dogs, though only a few years laid, is a sound argument against any more wooden pavement.

The latest news about the dastardly viril case in Calle Mexico is that the traditional "wicked uncle" was at the bottom of it. Walper, or Volper, the criminal, was instigated by Natham Blitz, a brother of the husband and father of the victims. This precious uncle is "incomunicado", but has not yet been examined by the magistrate. Isaac Vinagraselci, who was with Volper on the night of the outrage, is also in prison, but he denies everything point blank. Natham has thrown out sundry mysterious hints that he intends to make "revelations" that will change the whole aspect of the case. The aspect of viril-throwing cannot be changed, no matter what the aspect of the case may be.

How things fall out! Some time ago a young doctor in Paris, while carrying out some experiment, burned his hand. Maddened by the pain, he dipped his hand into the nearest liquid, which happened to be the Picric Acid, and to his astonishment the pain not only disappeared but the burns healed up wonderfully quickly. He mentioned the incident in a medical paper which found its way out here and fell into the hands of our distinguished friend Dr. Alvarez. This gentleman had almost forgotten the indication when on Thursday he was summoned to attend a child who had been horribly burned. The poor little one was in the most terrible agony and it seemed hopeless to do anything to save his life. Something, nevertheless, had to be done. Dr. Alvarez remembered the Picric Acid and sent round to Gibson's Botica to have it prepared. When the precious liquid was brought, the child was already in a comatose condition, premonitory of death. The acid was applied and the Doctor left, convinced that there was no hope for the little victim. Yesterday the child was up and playing about the house! Now, matrons, take a note of this. Get some Picric Acid, dissolve it in the proportion of 6 or 8 grammes to a litre of filtered water, and always keep a good supply in the house. What are we doing here about the Diamond Jubilee? We mean as regards a festive racket on the day itself. In Montevideo H. M. Minister, Mr. Walter Baring, has summoned a meeting for Monday next to consider the report of the Committee named in February to collect subscriptions. Here, nobody has put his hand in his pocket yet.

In the Telegraph Offices of the Compañía Telefónica Telefónica del Plata, Reconquista 230, there is a telegram detained from Cardiff, for "Roberts, chez Deacon, Buenos Aires".

Special Notice.

SALVATION ARMY

To the Editor of the STANDARD:
Dear Sir,
We should be glad if you will kindly insert in your esteemed paper the movement of our Shelter, from the 1st of January 1897 until the 31st March.
Meals supplied 4555
Beds occupied 3129
Again thanking you for past favours
I am yours faithfully
R. W. Pearce, Major.
15 2a 3a

At the American Church, to-morrow, Dr. McLaughlin will preach at 11 a.m. on The Supreme Revelation of the Universe. At 7.30 p.m. the subject will be The Weekly Festival of the Resurrection. Strangers are welcome at all services.
2 3

Illustrated Switzerland will be described by Dr. McLaughlin and illuminated by the electric magic lanterns next Tuesday night in the Lecture Hall of the American Church.
102 2 3

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated to-morrow in St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church at the conclusion of the solemn service. The collection will be in aid of the Charity Fund of the Church.
92 2 3

MACKINLAY BROS.

Furniture in San José de Flores
On view all day Saturday
Transferred to Sunday 4th April
At 12 m.

We will sell by auction by order of Bo-ll Guy Esq. the solid furniture existing in his house Calle Terrero 264, Flores, consisting of sala, dining room, 2 bedroom suites, office furniture, servants' rooms, kitchen utensils, etc., splendid piano by Gaveau, etc. For catalogues and further particulars see 22 San Martín.
97 15 ad

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the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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Buenos Aires, Marzo 28 de 1897.
JOSÉ MORENO
Director General
1260 m25 ad

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Llamase a propuestas durante el término de treinta días para ejecutar el servicio de transporte de la correspondencia por correos a caballo de La Rioja a Chilecito. Los proponentes deberán acompañar a su propuesta un certificado de depósito hecho en el Banco de la Nación, a la orden de la Dirección General, valor del 5 por ciento del importe calculado del contrato. Por mas datos concurrir a la Secretaría General de Correos y Telégrafos.
Buenos Aires, Marzo 20, de 1897.
1063 m28 a21

Intendencia de la Armada

TRANSPORTES NACIONALES
Navegación de la Costa Sud

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Por pasajes y cargas dirigirse a la Intendencia de la Armada, Oficina de Transportes, Calle Balcarce, esquina Brasil.
1278 m28 a10

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